LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era.

HOLLY-WOOD.

BY ALICE CAREY.

CHAP. II - Concluded "Heavens! I cannot tell what I felt. It was "Heavens! I cannot tell what I leit. It was as if he had 'put miles, put leagues, between us' I had been an inmate of his house for two or three days, and yet he did not recognise me. I felt the mingling of anger, and shame, and pride, flush through my cheek, as, bowing with a sort of satirical deference, I withdrew. True, he had not seen me in my bonnet, except True, he had not seen me in my bonnet, except in the night, until now—and I might have found other all-sofficient excuses for his inattention to me—but I could only see the naked truth, which was certainly ugly enough, and mortifying enough. The very dog that lay in my path looked hateful to me, as with aristocratic assurance he maintained his position. I did not once turn or look toward the house—it might have sunk into the casth or humand. it might have sunk into the earth, or burned up, and at the mement I should have felt neither pain nor pleasure in the scene.

"There was a path broken along the lane which the funeral folks had made, but I dis dained to tread in it, and made my way right through the drifted snow. It pleased my mood to trample down whatever opposition I could. "A thousand contradictory resolves I made during that short walk—now I would fall into

my proper position, and never think of any-thing but tending the dairy, and comparing calico dresses with Lucretia Wilkinson; and now I said I was a head and shoulders above her, and I would not stoop to mate myself with her, or the class to which by nature she belonged. There were immortal longings in me, and in some way they should be gratified— when or how I did not stop to inquire. I did not know how hard it is for even Genius to dig its slow way from the base to the summit—to snap asunder all natural ties, defy its own ignorance, and the opposition of the thousand starved but cultivated aspirants that tread it down to the last.

"It was almost night when I reached home.

Nobody was expecting me, or glad that I was come; apparently even Hetty, whom Martha had taught, while I was gone, not only to milk a cow, but also to say 'mother,' seemed weaned quite away from me. The child was of a more pliable clay, and Martha felt, what was true, hat with me out of the way, she could mould

"Hetty told me of her new acquirements adding that mother was going to teach her to make a quilt out of a thousand pieces, and asked me if I knew how to make such a one. I said no, and I didn't want to know; and that if she would try to master her spelling book, she would do a wiser thing. Naturally, I was anxious that all possible educational advantages should be afforded my poor eister; but Martha said, in her coarse way, nothing could ever be made of her, and my father remained passive. I sat down, without removing bonnet or shawl, for I felt as though I had no home, there nor elsewhers, and Martha moved about without noticing me. If her work were out of doors, she remained there, insensible of the cold; if it were over a blazing fire, flames seemed her element. Heat nor cold, death nor love, nothing moved her; but in the same passiveles.

sionless way she went about.

"It was growing dark in the cheerless room, when my father and Parson Goodman came in—the latter to solicit contributions, in the way of clothes or money, for a poor family in the neighborhood, and my father to have a brier, which he had thrust deep in his finger,

picked out.

"Martha gave him a great brass pin, which she took from her sleeve, and told him he could best extricate the thorn himself. She did not best extricate the thorn nimser. She did not inquire whether it was the left or the right hand, nor did she see how the ocxing blood filled all the aching cavity between the broken nail and the finger, but passed from the room in search of some contribution to the Parson's

"My good young lady,' he said, addressing me, 'haven't you something for these poor people? I had little to spare, I knew, but I

remembered an outgrown drese, and a curious shilling, which I had had for a long time.

"Martha returned with a bundle, as I withdrew for my little store. I could find neither of the articles I sought, and was obliged to say I had nothing. Martha, as I afterward learned, had contributed not only the dress, but the shilling, taking to herself the credit, and leaving me to appear selfish or careless.

"My father was standing in the fast-fading light, essaying his best to extract the thorn with the pin. "How dainty!" exclaimed Martha, taking the dull instrument, and tearing the brier from the quivering flesh as she would have torn it from the tree on which it grew; and the Parson with the bundle, and my father, holding the bleeding finger in the other cracked

"I heard Charley walking to and fro in his own room—that is, in the part of the garret where his clothes hung on pegs—where his bed was, and where stood an old trunk, containing a few dollars and a few books. I could not sit quietly-my thoughts were all pertur-bation-and with a step unsteady and hurried,

ag of cats, or potatoes, or corn, I don't which, but I heard the Parson say to walk home, but Mr. Goodman set off at a isk trot before I was near enough to arrest

nd, wrapping my shawl about me, walked for-rard as I would have walked on the May grass.

"When, at the gate of home, I withdrew my "When, at the gate of home, I withdraw my arm from his, he took my hand as if to say good-bye, but retained it, saying how short the walk had been—how I seemed a friend, and not a stranger; and how he had quite forgotten, for the time, bis friendless state. I thanked him for his civilities, said the walk was but a short one, without intimating that it had been shorter than usual; and with an apology for having detained me as long the young for having detained me so long, the young man went sorrowful away. When he had turned back into the dark, and I saw the wind ruflling his hair, I felt a strong inclination to smooth it down with my hands—to kiss him, for I was then, as I am now, a creature of wild

impulses.
"At the close of the last sentence, Hetty "At the close of the last sentence, Hetty opened the study-door, and entered very quietly, but looking happier than I had ever seen her. It was midoight, she said, and she had been sleepy for an hour—she didn't look sleepy, but what woman has not her little arts?

"'And so Brother Screwhard, bless his honest soul, is gone,' said Mary, glancing mischievously at her sister.

"'Why do you say that,' replied Hetty, half-reproachfully, and as if an affront had been offered to herself. 'Pardon, sweet sister,' said Mary, stooping and kissing her—'I like the young man well enough,' and so we separated for the night."

For the National Era. 'TIS THE WORST, AND THE BEST. BY THE WORKSHOP BARD.

This bill is, at the same time, both the worst and the best bill ever acted upon by Corgress. Sp of Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, on final passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. Tis the worst and the best of the deeds ye have done

And destiny's angel the records shall trace ; t shall tell that the race of the traitor is run. And that Freemen henceforth shall be found

From New Hampshire's tall peaks, frowning darkly To the valleys which sleep by the far Western

Shall be echood the deeds of her recreant son, Who hath bartered in shame what was purchased

Coo long, like the ravenous vultures of war, Have the traitors been fed, while our rights have been sold;

hose rights, which, to Freemen, were dearer by far Than the gems of a crown in their settings of gold. 'Tis written! Aye, written! for lo! on the wall,

The pale finger of Doom hath engraven it deep; and a voice, which presages your ultimate fall, Is awakened at last, and shall never more sleep.

It shall thrill through the land, like a wail from the And a voice shall reply from our forefathers' graves That "the soil where the blood of the martyrs was

Shall be evermore free from the footfall of slaves.

All hail to the future! Its promise is ours, Though the storm and the tempest should herald

Te shall look, but in vain, for a spirit that cowers; Ye shall learn, of a truth, that there yet is a North 'Tis the worst, and the best;" for abroad through

the land. The pent fires of Freedom at last shall break forth And Liberty yet shall have whoreon to stand, Till she shatters the thrones of the tyrants o

earth! Marietta, Ohio, June 14, 1854.

Forthe National Era TO SOUTHERN CHILDREN.

The gifted pen which has given to the world such a lively picture of the woes and wrongs of the slave, has likewise drawn the beautiful portrait of two noble and lovely Southern chil-dren; and to this, with one slight exception, she has drawn no counterpart. It is to these warm-hearted, affectionate, generous little boys-and girls that I would now address a few earnest, loving words. The desire to do so was ber of Merry's Museum a letter purporting to have been written by a little girl living among the mountains of Virginia, and exulting in the possession of a new piano. Says the joyous, sunny-hearted child, "The piano—my piano—has come. It is mine—not merely so to call mine, but mine sure enough. Father says that if he should break, it could not be taken for if he should break, it could not be taken for debt." While reading this, the thought painfully recurred: but men and women may. Probably every child who reads this paper knows what it is to rejoice in the possession of something, and can enter into the feelings of this little girl. Your opening years are passed amid scenes of luxury and indolgence, and hope points to a still brighter future, when, emancipated even from the gentle control of loving parents, you will be free to follow the dictates of your matured judgment. You have loving parents, you will be free to follow the dictates of your matured judgment. You have become so accustomed to the enjoyment of these blessings as to consider them a matter of course; and I fear that custom has also blinded your eyes to the evil and wrong of withholding them from others equally entitled to share them with yourselves. But I would

hood.

Imagine all the pleasant prospects that enliven the future removed and yourself reduced to the condition of the little cable companion that attends at your command. You hope for happiness and prosperity because you intend to use the means which Providence places within use the means which Providence places within your reach so as to secure this result. Now, suppose that you had not, and knew that you never could have, the slightest control over your own destiny; that you were helpless in the hands of a man who called you his property; that you were exposed to all the vicissitudes which attend the relations of property. Property, especially in this busy, bustling, and rapidly growing country, is continually changing hands; and when it happens to consist of living, thinking, feeling creatures, who have, horror. It is said that a "word to the wise is sufficient;" and it requires not the wiedom of sages, but the simplicity of little children, to eee that we have no right forcibly to hold another in a situation which we would sooner yield up life than take for ourselves. You may think that this is a subject over which you have very little control. But, in your treatment of those whom Providence has placed in your power, you can be as kind, gentle, and considerate as little Eva; and like George you can firmly resolve, that when the rolling years shall bring you to the responsibilities of manhood, you will perpetrate none of these wrongs, and that you will do all in your power to free your land from this terrible curse. Will you do it?

CARRIE.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincin-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1854.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day, a move was made by Mr. Mallory, toward enabling Mr. Williams of New Hampshire, to resume his place in that body, as the appointee of the Governor. The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic bill

In the House, Mr. Wright gave notice of his ntention to call up, to-morrow, the Homestead bill, as it passed the Senate. Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution relative to the immigration of blind persons (paupers) from Europe. The Navy appropriation bill was then considered in Committee.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

We have before us an "Address delivere by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, before the literary ocieties of Western Reserve College, at Com mencement, July 12th, 1854." This is per haps the first occasion in this country that a man of color has been called upon to lecture before a Literary Institution. The subject se lected for the entertainment of the audience was the "Claims of the Negro;" and we have been most agreeably surprised, on a carefu perusal of the Address, to observe the candor, learning, and discrimination, with which the author has discussed it. Those who are seeking for information upon the origin of the races, and kindred topics, should on no account omit a careful perusal of this eloquent vindication of the negro race, and of the Scrip tural account of the creation of man. Mr. Douglass has condensed into a small compass a great amount of learning upon the interesting theme; and although his comments and reflections are made in a spirit of calm philosophy, there are occasional flashes of true elo

It is one of the marvels of the age, that fugitive from Slavery, reared to manhood un der all the weight of its depressing influences should be the author of this able and learned Address. This fact alone is the best refutation of the atheistical fanatics, who would exclude the negro from the pale of manhood.

MR. CLAY, OF ALABAMA.

The scriptural quotation made by this Senator, and the rebuke he provoked from Mr. Sumner, have not, so far as we have been able to discover, been copied into, or noticed by, any Southern newspaper. The former coarse assaults of Mr. Clay were triumphantly paraded by those presses!

THE NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL.

The Senate has of late ordered to be printed a very large edition of this bill, in a correct form. That we to-day present to our readers is as reliably correct as the records of Congress themselves. Perhaps it is more accurate than they sometimes are!

SECTIONAL PARTIES

The New York Herald has a good article on this subject, going to show that the Union is in no danger from what are called "sectional which it appears that, in the earlier years of the Republic, the contests between the elder Adams and Jefferson, Madison and De Witt Clinton, were decided by almost exclusively sectional majorities. The editor prefaces his analysis as follows:

"The present aspect of politics in the United States, and the general breaking up of old political parties, with the threatening character of the Nebraska question and other issues connected with slavery and free soil, lead to the conclusion that the election of President in 1856 will assume a decidedly sectional characteristics. ter-in other words, that it will be an issue between North and South, or between the non-slaveholding and slaveholding States. The friends of the Union are much alarmed at this state of things, and many good men seem to adulge in feelings of despondency with regard to the duration of the United States in one great confederacy, as at present existing, or to be enlarged by further annexation or admis-sion into the Union of new States. It may do something towards relieving such yery natural anxieties, to look a little into our past political history, to see how often great national questions, and particularly elections of President, have been decided by sectional votes, but have

"Our object in thus running through story of our various elections of President show that, however often those elections have assumed a sectional character, and at times appeared to be questions of dominion and power between the North and South, they have never endangered the Union of the States. Whichever section of the Union may have tri-umphed at elections, the people in the minority

umphed at elections, the people in the minority have acquiesced, and the progress of the nation has been unchecked in its career of prosperity. "We therefore believe that, in the ensuing preliminary and final elections, which will in-troduce a new Administration into power, troduce a new Administration into power, whatever course parties may pursue, or whatever new combinations may be formed or questions brought forward, that the people will be true to the Union, and defeat all attempts to effect its dissolution. Let, therefore, National Democrats and National Whigs of the North and South unite in their efforts to elect good and two week to the coupoils of the pation and and true men to the conneils of the nation rely on the experience of the past that all will be well, so far as the integrity and perpetuity of the Union are concerned."

WEALTH OF NEW YORK CITY .- In 1853, the sessed value of real and personal estate was \$413 631 382 94. In 1854, it has arisen to 8462,021,734 72 - showing an increase of \$48,370 351.78 This increase is more than

CARRIE

Gen. Daniel Smith, late a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kanawha county, died on the 11th inst.

Riot at Rondout.—New York, July 24.— A serious riot occurred at Rondout last evening. It commenced in a rum shop. A constable attempted to quell a disturbance, when he was attacked and ran, followed by an Irishman armed with a knife. The constable drew his revolver and shot his pursuer dead. The military were called out to quell the disturbance that ensued.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MECHANICS: their Principles and Practical Applica-tions. Edited by Oliver Byrne, Civil, Military, and Mechanical Engineer, author of "The Pocket Companion for Engineers and Machinists;" &c., &c. New York: De Witt & Davenport, Publishers

For sale by F. Taylor, Washington.

This small volume contains a large amoun of information compressed into a short com-pass. It is neatly printed, and illustrated with numerous diagrams. The general reader, no less than the machinist, will find it a highly seful compend.

John Cumming, D. D., Minister of the Scotch National Church, author of "Apocalyptic Sketches,"
"Lectures on the Parables, Daniel," &c., &c. Philadelphia: Lindsey & Blakiston, 1854. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington. Also,

ECTURES ON THE MIRACLES. By the same author. We called attention a day or two ago to the nerit and popularity of the writings of Dr. Cumming, in our brief notice of his "Apocalyptic Sketches." The works before us each consist of a handsome volume. They, like the "Apocalyptic Sketches," have passed through several English editions—a fact which attests their merits, and commends them to the notice of the American Public.

ALCOHOL AND THE CONSTITUTION OF MAN: Bei a popular scientific account of the chemical history and properties of Alcohol, and its leading effects upon the healthy Human Constitution. Illustrated by a beautiful colored chemical chart. By Edward L. Youmans, author of the "Class Book of Chemistry." New York : D. Appleton & Co.; also, Fowler & Wells, New York. For sale by R. Farn-

This is not merely a philippic against alcohol but a scientific exposition of the subject, with numerous quotations from writings of eminent nedical men. It forms an excellent hand book to the temperance lecturer, and should not be overlooked by the lover of strong drink. G.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE; its History, Political and Religious Condition, its Manners and Customs From the fourth German edition; with a biographical sketch of the Sultan, Omar Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the members of the Turkish Cabi-net. By Edward Jay Morris, late United States Charge d'Affaires at Naples. With portraits. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This work cannot fail to awaken interest at he present moment, when the fate of Turkey is suspended upon the issue of the war waged by Russia, for its destruction. The official position of the intelligent author gave him every opportunity of obtaining correct information.

THE SECRETARY; or, Circumstantial Evidence. Novel. By the author of "Heads and Hearts," &c., &c. New York: Dewitt & Davenport, 160 Nassau street.

The incidents of this story are said to be drawn from one of the strangest trials in the whole range of English criminal history. No theme could be more fruitful of exciting in-

THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE. A Novel, in 2 vols. By Caroline Lee Hentz, author of "Linda." "Rena," &c. &c. Philadelphia: A. Hart, late Carey & Hart; For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-

Mrs. Hentz attempts in this story what many others have failed in, a reply to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." That circumstance will doubt-less secure it readers—it should do so at the South, at any rate, though we have understood that Southern readers prefer Mrs. Stowe's work to any of the replies. Singular! G.

SHANNONDALE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. South-

& Maury, Washington, D. C. The reputation of Mrs. Southworth as a rriter is the best guarantee for the merit of these stories, which need no commendation at

A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, with their treatment by inhalation. By Robert Hunter, M. D. New York:

R. Craighead, 53 Vesey street. This is a small volume, of 96 pages, from which every one may derive invaluable knowledge. It is disencumbered of technicalities,

and addresses itself to the common reader. G. NAUGURAL ADDRESS OF HORACE MANN, at Antioch College. Boston: Crosby & Nichols. It is said to be an admirable treatise on Edu-

MERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE FOR THE UNITED

STATES. New York : Dinamore & Co. A highly useful publication.

History of the Language, and Practical Exercises By M. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R Farnham, Washington, D. C.

The author has a high reputation for schol

SAN JUAN BOMSARDED AND BURNT.

The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York last evening, from San Juan, with the

following news:

The sloop of war Cyane arrived at San Juan on the 11th instant, to demand a full and satisfactory apology for the alleged insuit to Mr. Borland. The authorities and inhabitants refused to make the slightest apology, and Capt. Holling, on the 12th, issued a proclamation to the authorities and residents, stating that unless an apology was made by nine o'clock in the morning of the 13th, he should proceed to bombard the town. No apology came.

Capt Holling, in the mean time, took possession of the Transit Company's steamers, and sent them to the town, offering protection to all who choses to accept it, and precisely at the time designated a cannousding was commenced, and continued with a brief intermission till three o'clock in the afternoon.

ed, and continued with a brief intermission the three o'clock in the afternoon.

No disposition being manifested on the part of the inhabitants to come to terms, at four o'clock P. M. a party was landed from the Cyane, commanded by a Lieutenant, and burnt

The agent of the Transit Company tendered a free passage per Prometheus to all who wished to leave, which a few accepted.

The Cyane was to sail for Boston on the 17th, taking home Mr. Fabers, our commercial agent.

The British war schooner Bermuda and the West India mail steamer Dec, and a British merchantman, were witnesses to the scene. CANADIAN ELECTION. - Montreal, July 24.

THE LOYOLAIST BROWNSON.

[From the New York Times.] Mr. O. A. Brownson has written a letter, pul liebed in the Catholic Mirror at Baltimore, desigued to reconcile his Catholic friends to his recent article on Native Americanism. After vindicating it from sundry criticisms passed upon it, he says:

"I had a motive in what I did, and a n which I supposed would be patent enough to every intelligent Catholic, but it seems that in this I overrated their sagacity, and of course must suffer for my mistake. The end I had in view was, I am sure, such as every Catholic who is, and every foreigner who wishes to become, a citizen of this Union would have heartcome, a citizen of this Union would have heartily approved; and, believing that I enjoyed the confidence of the Catholic public, I felt very sure of accomplishing it. But I was mistaken, and, by the hastiness and passion of my Catholic friends, it has been defeated.

"But allow me, gentlemen, to conclude by calling your attention to one or two facts, which should be known without my telling them. We Catholics are in a small minority, and the sentiment of the country is strongly Anti-Catho-

sentiment of the country is strongly Anti-Catho-lic. Every measure that we oppose as hostile to us, the country will favor and adopt; and every measure we support as fovorable to our in-terest, it will reject. I am sorry that it is so, but so it is; and I think that in regard to matters which depend on popular votes, and in which we are interested as Catholics, the more quiet we keep, the better it will be for us. You ought from this to understand me."

It may be that Mr. Brownson has not written here precisely what he intended to say. But, as the letter reads, Mr. Brownson's explanation is more creditable to his sbrewdness than to his sincerity. The Catholics, he says, are in a small minority, and whatever they advocate as favorable to their interests, is certain to be rejected. He had, therefore, advocated Native Americanism, as favorable to Catholic interest; and this, he gives them to understand, was done in order to secure its rejection. He thought the Catholics would have "understood " this: but he finds he "overrated their sagacity." These tactics savor of what is familiarly and not creditably known as "Jesuit-

THE SARATOGA CONVENTION.

The New York Tribune has the following: "Let Whigs, Democrats, and Free Soilers, who mean to have the great wrong of 1854 redressed, be sent as delegates from each county, so that the Convention may embody and give effect to the conclusions not only of the freesouled advocates of universal liberty in our own State, but of the various sections and par-ties between which they have hitherto been divided, and thereupon act so as to give the greatest possible force and efficiency to their overwhelming sentiment of resistance to the incessant aggressions of Slavery and the Slave

The Otsego Democrat, a fearless, uncorrupted organ of that portion of the Radical Democracy of our State which supported Van Buren in 1848, and has never repented of that act,

forcibly says:
 Since the call for the Saratoga Convention was issued, we have carefully noted the oppo-sition to that movement, and the quarter from which it has emanated, and from our observa which it has emanated, and from our observa-tion have become satisfied of two things: the first of which is, that the people of this State, sickened and disgusted with the venality and treachery of office seeking politicians, and alarmed at the arrogant demands and aggres-sions of the Slave Power, not only desire to meet in some such Convention as that called for the 16th of August, to decide upon some plan of action for the future, but are fully de-termined to do so. Their confidence in these termined to do so. Their confidence in those who assume to be party leaders has been so wantonly abused and outraged, the rights and interests of the People so trafficked away by dishonest and mercenary political tricksters, them without a remark? But the time of the that they regard party lines as less binding than formerly, and falling back upon their any portion of it, and he therefore asked leave to print his remarks; which was granted.

own strength and resources—irresistate when called into action—they seem determined to spurn the dictation of assumed party leaders, and to select for their representatives such men as will faithfully carry out their wishes.

"In the second place, we have observed that certain presses and office-seeking politicians are endeavoring to greate an emposition to such a endeavoring to create an opposition to such a movement, and prevent the consummation of the objects in view. The deceptive cry of 'Abolition' will not shake the firm determination of the People in the matter; and those doughfaces who are reckless enough to oppose the Convention, will find that there is n

the strength nor disposition in any party in the North to save them from oblivion. "The Convention will be held, and a much more severe rebuke administered to the aiders and abettors in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, than they receive at the hands of such presses and advocates—an 'acquiescence in the outrage."

INV HODSES PRINTING TRLEGRAPH TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 25 —In the despatch sent yesterday, stating that fourteen deaths by cholera occurred Friday and Saturday amongst Irish families near the bridge, one whole family was swept off, but none of the visitors have been attacked, the words Cape May should have been insected.

have been inserted.

Many Philadelphians have returned from Cape May. Advices received from the Cape sick with the diarrhoes.

Breadstuff market unchanged. Stocks dull. Money stringent.

From Baltimore-Markets-Cholera. BALTIMORE, JULY 25 .- Large numbers of Saltimoreans have returned from Cape May, in consequence of the cholera. The servants are leaving rapidly, amongst whom the disease mostly prevailed.

Flour market dull. Prices nominal-the same as previous quotations. Wheat—15,000 bushels offered, white, at \$1.75 a \$1.80; red, at \$1.60 a \$1.67. Corn—13,000 bushels offered, white, at 75 a 77 cents; yellow, at 76 a 78 cents. Oats—sales of 4 000 bushels, at 55 a 61 cents. Prices of other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, JULY 25 - Flour-sales of 5,000 barrels State at \$6 37 to \$7.25; Southern at \$8 50 to \$9. Wheat—sales of 10 000 bushels at old prices. Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels, mixed at 65 cents, white at 75 cents, yellow at 82 cents. Oats sold at 57 cts. Rye at \$1.14. Cotton dull and drooping. Stocks dull, and

From the South. NEW ORLEANS, JULY 25 .- Cotton dull. Business quiet. The general health of the city is

Ohio River. WHEELING, JULY 25 .- We have had some fine rains, and the river is rising.

Dispatches state that the cholera is abating

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

The Senate yesterday agreed to the appropriation of half a million for the water works improvement for the District of Columbia, "provided that no part of the sums hereby appropriated shall be expended until the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, or either of them, shall appropriate and pay an amount equal to one fourth of the said sum for the said purpose, and full power and authority are hereby given," &c.

In the House, the fortification appropriation bill was passed—72 to 68.

The Senate's amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Senate, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

Mr. Hamlin reported back the House bill making Dunkirk, New York, a port of entry, and creating the same a collection district and the same was considered and passed. Mr. Stuart reported back the House bill ma king appropriations for the continuance of cer-tain river and harbor improvements, with

amendments; and gave notice that he would move to take up the bill as soon as the Senate had disposed of the Civil and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. Mallory presented a resolution and preamble reciting the appointment of Hon. J. W. Williams to the Senate, to fill a vacancy from the State of New Hampshire; the meeting and adjournment of the Legislature of that State without filling that vacancy; and referring the question whether Mr. Williams be entitled longer to retain his seat. Referred. The Indian Appropriation bill was returned from the House, with several Senate amend-

ments disagreed to.
On motion by Mr. Hunter, the Senate in endments, and asked a comsisted on its ame

mittee of conference. Mr. Evans moved that the Senate take up the bill to settle the claims of the heirs of cer-tain efficers and others, of the Revolutionary war; and, after debate, the motion was agreed

war; and, after debate, the motion was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 21.

Mr. Slidell moved that the bill be postponed till the first Monday in December next, and the motion was agreed to—yeas 22 nays 21.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The appropriation of \$500,000 for the continuation of the Washington water works was amounted years and that

amended, yesterday, by adding a provise that the corporations of Washington city and Georgetown should contribute an amount equal to one-fourth of the amount appropriated by Congress.

Mr. Slidell moved that the contribution of

the District cities should bear the same pro-portion to every future appropriation by Congress. Agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was ther

The amendment, as amended, was then agreed to—yeas 32, nays 15.

Other amendments were discussed.

Among other amendments adopted was one authorizing the President to employ a Scoretary, at \$2,500 per annum; a clerk, at the salary of \$1,600 per annum; and one steward, to take charge of and be responsible for the Government property in the President's manner, at a salary of \$1,000; and two messengers; also allowing the President \$600 per gers; also, allowing the President \$600 per nnum, for stationery, &c.
Other amendments were offered and debated.

House of Representatives, July 25, 1854. The Speaker announced the first business in order to be the taking the yeas and nays on the motion made yesterday by Mr. Houston, to lay on the table a motion made by himself, to reconsider the vote by which the Fortification

bill had been passed.

Mr. Houston withdrew both his motions. Mr. Pratt presented certain resolutions lately passed by the Legislature of Connecticut; which were ordered to lie on the table, and be

Mr. Pratt stated that, as these resolutions affected a distinguished Senator from his State, [Mr. Toucey.] he was unwilling to present them without a remark? But the time of the House was too valuable for him to thus occupy

of the House to his moving for leave for the special committee on the alleged Minnesota Railroad bill fraud, to employ a clerk for the few days of its labors; which consent was not

Mr. Corwin said, that as Mr. Houston had withdrawn his motion to reconsider the vote on the Fortification bill, he would renew that

Mr. Houston moved to lay that motion on the table, which was decided by yeas and nays in the affirmative—yeas 77, nays 70.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move to take up the Homestead bill, as it had been passed in the

Senate, with the view of prossing it to the final action of the House. On motion of Mr. McDougal, by consent the House bill, as amended by the Senate, to regulate the postal service of California, Ore-gon, and Washington, was taken up, the amend-ments agreed to, and the bill passed.

to no debate, were, by consent, presented and Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, intro Mr. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, intro-duced a resolution requiring the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to enable our Government to pro-hibit the immigration of blind foreigners into the United States; which was adopted. At 12½ o'clock, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of

into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Fuller, of Maine, in the chair. The bill making the usual annual appropriations for the naval service was taken up.

A resolution to close the debate in balf an

Mr. Boook addressed the Committee, advo-cating the proposed increase of pay to the sea-men, that Americans—native-born Americans-might be enlisted in the service. In the commercial service, from twenty to twenty five dollars per month was the recompense of sea-mer, and it was impossible that they could be obtained for twelve in the navy. Eighteen dol-

lars is the sum now proposed.

Mr. Sollers would be willing to name twen ty-five dollars, as the rate in the navy.

Mr. Bocock said the permanence of the neval service, and some other advantages, made atisfactory a smaller salary than is paid in

The present regulations, Mr. Booock said, authorize the employment of 7,500 men at one time. He would move to extend that number to 10,000. An exigency might arise, making this increase necessary for a brief period.

HORRIBLE.-Martin Coughlin, in Baltimore on Saturday, beat his child, a girl eleven and a half years old, with a stick an inch thick, so that she died on Monday. Let justice be done

On the 18th instant, at the chapel of the Theological Seminary, (Va.) by the Rav. Dr. Sparrow, Rev. T. Grason Dashiell, of the diocese of Virginia, to Wilhelmina, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DEATH.

At Oak Hill, Montgomery county, (Md.,) on the 221 instant, ELIZABETH GRAHAM, daughter of Edmund H. and Emily Brooke, age

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE TERRITORIES OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS. OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created

the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary Government, by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty be-tween the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said Territory of Neto be included within the said Territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this act had never passed.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a Governor.

ritory of Nebraska shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be ap-pointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there

shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, reside therein, and hold his office for two years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the Legislative Assem-bly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive deproceedings of the Governor in his executive de-partment; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the Legislative Assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence, semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, to the Presi-dent of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or abdeposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist

sembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The

Council shall consist of thirteen members, havtwo years. The House of Representatives shall at its first session, consist of twenty-six members possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term o service shall continue one year. The number of Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or dis-tricts, for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or ounty, or counties, for which they may be elected respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the Territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the Governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such time and places, and be conducted. A large number of private bills, giving rise ducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the re-turns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes, in each of said Council districts, for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the House of Representatives, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of said House: Provided, That in case two or more personal transfer of the council of t sons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise oc-cur in either branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly

shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties, or districts, to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the comcording to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an actual resident of said Territory, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided, further, That no officer, soldier, semann, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein.

Szo. 6. And be it further enacted, That the legis-